The Bedford Gazette.

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TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2.00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

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Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.
April 6, 1866—1y

J. MCD. SHARPE. | E. F. KERR.

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

R. BURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

BURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1. 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
Jan. 22, 1864.

S. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.
May 18, 1804.

S. F. MEYERS. | J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the GAZETTE office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [may11,'66.

JOHN H. FILLER, *Attorney at Law*, Bedford, Pa. Office nearly opposite the Post Office. [apr.20,'66.—1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (late surgeon 36th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65-1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.
Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. F. HICKOK. | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. Tooth Powders and mouth Washes, excellent articles, always on hand.

TERMS—CASH.
Bedford, January 6, 1865.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.

OFFICE—2 doors West of the Bedford Hotel, above Border's Silver Smith Store.

Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.
aug 24,'66.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and* DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

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COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Reached Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
Oct. 20, 1865-

D. R. ANDERSON,
Licensed Scrivener and Conveyancer,
CENTREVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

will attend to the writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, and all business usually transacted by a Scrivener and Conveyancer. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
April 6, '66-tf.

Hardware, &c.

GEO. BLYMYER. | JOHN F. BLYMYER.

GEORGE BLYMYER & SON having formed a partnership, on the 6th of March, 1866, in the
HARDWARE & HOUSE FURNISHING BUSINESS,
respectfully invite the public to their new rooms, three doors west of the old stand, where they will find an immense stock of the most splendid goods ever brought to Bedford county. These goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Persons desirous of purchasing BUILDING HARDWARE will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

WHITE LEAD.—We have on hand a large quantity of White Lead, which we have been fortunate to buy a little lower than the market rates. The particular brands to which we would invite attention, are the
Pure Buck Lead,
Liberty White Lead,
Snow Franklin White Lead,
Washington White Lead,
Washington Zinc White Lead,
New York White Lead.

ALSO:—*French Porcelain Finish;*
Demar Varnish;
Varnishes of all kinds.
Flaxseed Oil, (pure.)
Turpentine and Alcohol.

All kinds of IRON and NAILS.

No. 1 CHRYSTAL ILLUMINATING COAL OIL.

LAMPS in profusion.

We would invite persons wanting Saddlery Hardware, to give us a call, as we have everything in the Saddlery line, such as Buckles, Rings, Hames and Webbing Leather of all kinds; also a variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, Bindings, Pegs, etc.

Housekeepers will find at Blymyer & Son's store a great variety of household goods. Knives and Fork of the very best quality; Plated Table and Tea Spoons at all prices.

Give us a call and we can supply you with Barn Door Rollers, the latest improvements; Nova Scotia Grindstones, better than any in use; Shovels, Forks and Spades.

Grain and Grass Scythes and Snathes; Fishing Tackle; Brushes of all kinds; Demi-Johns; Patent Wheel Grease, Tar and Whale Oil, and an infinite variety of articles.

$20,000 WANTED—Would like to get it if our friends would let us have it. Less will do; but persons having unsettled accounts will close them up to the first of March, to enable us to close our old books. This should be done.

may4,'66. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

J. L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,
BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c., &c

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care.

General assortment of popular Patent Medicines.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Colognes, Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor ice for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair Brushes, Port Monaies, &c.

Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelops, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap.

Coal Oil Lamp Hinge Burner, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns.

Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being light Fawn, Drab, Snuff and Dark Brown, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies.

Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar.

Rose Smoking Tobacco,
Michigan and Solace Fine Cut,
Natural Leaf, Twist and Big Plug,
Finest and purest French Confections,
PURE DOMESTIC WINES,
Consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry
FOR MEDICINAL USE.

☞ The attention of physicians is invited to the stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. [Feb 9, '66—tf

Clothing, etc.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

Come one, come all,

and examine

THE EXCELLENT STOCK OF GOODS

AT LIPPEL'S

CLOTHING EMPORIUM AND FURNISHING

STORE.

A rare chance is offered to ALL to purchase good and seasonable goods, at the lowest prices, by calling at Lippel's.

If you would have a good suit of Ready-Made Clothing call at Lippel's.

If you would have good and cheap
Ladies' Dress Goods.
Calicoes,
Muslins,
&c., &c., &c.,
Call at Lippel's.

If you would have furnishing goods of all descriptions, notions, etc., call at Lippel's.

If you would have the best quality of Groceries, buy them at Lippel's.

Goods of all kinds, sold at the most reasonable prices, and country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods, at Lippel's
sep.28,'66.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand ready-made clothing, such as coats, pants, vests, &c.; also a general assortment of cloths, cassimeres, and gents' furnishing goods of all kinds; also calicoes, muslins, &c., all of which *will be sold low for cash.* My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite *all* to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods.
may25,'66.

FRUIT CANS AND SEALING WAX at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S

The Bedford Gazette.

The Constitutional Amendment.

LETTER FROM

HON. O. H. BROWNING,

Attorney General of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 13, 1866.

Col. W. H. Benneson and Maj. H. V. Sullivan, Quincy, Illinois:

GENTLEMEN: It would give me great pleasure to comply with your request, and visit Illinois to meet my old friends and neighbors, and talk to them face to face upon the great questions now before the country. But it is not practicable for me to do so. My public duties forbid it.

Our Government is worth preserving. No people were ever blessed with one better worth it. But it is not certain that we will save it. There are now two tendencies in public affairs, both of which are fraught with danger. One is to centralization of power in the General Government; the other an absorption by the legislative department of many of the powers and prerogatives of the executive and the judiciary.

The safety of a free government is in keeping the power near the people. This was well understood by the statesmen who formed the original thirteen States, and united them and their people in one Federal Government. They gave to the General Government only such powers as were necessary for the welfare of the whole people of the United States reserving all other powers to the States respectively and to their people. And in framing State constitutions and laws they placed as much power as was compatible with the general welfare of the State in the government of counties, townships and lesser municipalities. To guard still farther against abuse, or too great concentration of power, they distributed the functions of Government, State and Federal, in separate bodies of magistracy. The natural tendency of power is to strengthen its hands, and enlarge its sphere of action; and if the Federal Government absorb great powers heretofore reserved to the States, or if one department usurp important functions of the others, the structure of our complex system will be radically changed, and our free government will descend into despotism.

The legislative is much the strongest of the departments—and the most aggressive, because its members are responsible to no power but the will of the dominant party for acts of usurpation. It is the only department from the encroachments of which any serious danger to our institutions is to be apprehended. It has heretofore exercised more influence than is compatible with safety and entire freedom over both the executive and the judiciary. It has sometimes impressed a pernicious influence upon judicial action, and where it has failed to accomplish that in advance of judgments, has subsequently overruled and annulled them. And, without at all impugning the motives of legislators, I may venture to say that if the present Congress were not restrained by positive and emphatic provisions of the Constitution, they would greatly abridge, if they did not altogether annihilate, the power of appointment to and removal from office, now confided to the Executive, and the salutary restraint which he holds over legislation through the veto power. This is a danger always present when the executive and the legislative departments are in antagonism, and it is certain in times of high party excitement to manifest itself, no matter what party may be in power. Safety is to be found only in holding each department firmly and closely within its orbit.

If the proposed amendments of the Constitution be adopted, new and enormous powers will be claimed and exercised by Congress as warranted by such amendments, and the whole structure of our Government will, perhaps gradually, but yet surely, be revolutionized. And so with the judiciary; if the proposed amendments be adopted, they may, and certainly will, be used substantially to annihilate the State judiciaries.

The first section of the proposed article contains, among others, the following provision:

"Nor shall any *State* deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

Why insert such a provision in the Federal Constitution? It already contains the following: "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." This is identically the same, except that it is a restraint upon the powers of the General Government alone, and has no reference or application to State Governments. And most of the State constitutions, I believe all of them, contain a similar provision, as a limitation upon the powers of the State respectively. Now, when, in the Federal Constitution, there is this guaranty against arbitrary and oppressive invasions of the rights of the citizens by Federal authority, and a similar guaranty in the State constitutions against like oppressive action by the State governments, why insert, in the Federal Constitution, a new provision which has no reference to the powers of the General Government, and imposes no restraints upon it, but is simply a repetition of a limitation upon the powers of State government which is already present in the State constitutions? The object and purpose is manifest. It is to subordinate the State judiciaries, in all things, to Federal supervision and control—to totally annihilate the independence and sovereignty of State judiciaries, in the administration of State laws, and the authority and control of the States over matters of purely domestic and local concern. If the State judiciaries are subordinated, all the departments of the State Governments will be equally subordinated, for all State laws, let them relate to what department of government they may, or to what domestic or local interest, will be equally open to criticism, interpretation and adjudication by the Federal tribunals, whose judgments and decrees will be supreme, and will override the decisions of the State courts, and leave them utterly powerless.

The Federal judiciary has jurisdiction of all questions arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States; and by virtue of this new provision, if adopted, every matter of judicial investigation, civil or criminal, however insignificant, may be drawn into the vortex of the Federal judiciary. In a controversy between two neighbors about the ownership of a pig, the unsuccessful party may allege that the State tribunals have deprived him of his *property* without due process of law, and take the case before the Federal tribunals for revision. So if a man be indicted for larceny, or other crime, convicted and sentenced, upon allegation of deprivation of *liberty* without due process of law, he may bring the case before the Federal tribunals for revision and reversal. So, too, if a murderer be arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung, he may claim the protection of the new constitutional provision—allege that a State is about to deprive him of *life* without due process of law, and arrest all further proceedings until the Federal Government shall have inquired whether a State has a right to punish its own citizens for an infraction of its own laws, and have granted permission to the State tribunals to proceed.

Under such a system the liberties of the people could not long be maintained. As already remarked, free governments can be preserved only by keeping the power near the people, to be exercised through local agencies. Under this new system, State and local authority would not at once disappear. For some time they would contest jurisdiction with the Federal Government; but the inevitable and constantly increasing tendency would be for the control of domestic affairs to steal away from the people, the States, and local municipal bodies, and centralize and concentrate in the hands of the Federal Government; and as party conflicts intensified, and party victories alternated, the power would be more and more inexorably used by the dominant party to punish its enemies, reward its friends, and strengthen and perpetuate its hold upon the power and patronage of the Government.

Be assured, if this new provision is engrafted in the Constitution, it will in time change the entire structure and texture of our Government, and sweep away all the guaranties of safety devised and provided by our patriotic sires of the Revolution. It is impossible to maintain our wise and happy form of government without preserving the independence and sovereignty of the States within their appropriate and constitutional spheres. They are of primary and vital importance. The States may exist and perform all their functions without the Union or Federal Government; the Union and the Federal Government cannot exist without the States. And they must be States of equality—equal in dignity—equal in rights—equal in power—equal in the control, absolute and unconditional, of all things pertaining to their internal and local policy and interests.

Another blow which the proposed amendment aims at the Government which our fathers founded is in the change of the basis of representation. This would be of very pernicious effect. Aggregate population is the true basis of representation. No matter how the elective franchise be disposed of, whether exercised by few or many, all classes of the community are represented. The interests of all classes of people in the same community are so interwoven and commingled that they cannot be separated, and whoever wields the representative power must do it for the good or ill of all—perhaps not precisely in the same degree, but he cannot use it so as largely to benefit one class without to some extent benefiting all, or to injure and oppress one class without, to a greater or less extent, injuring and oppressing all.

There are always, even in this country, where the right of suffrage is most widely extended, large numbers who do not vote at all, whose interests, nevertheless, are cared for, and whose numbers, being computed in the apportionment of representation, widen the foundations of the representative assemblies. Such are all persons under twenty-one years of age, females of all ages, and unnaturalized foreigners. Why are they not permitted to vote? And not being permitted, why are they counted in fixing the ratio of representation? They are not allowed to vote, because they are not supposed to be sufficiently instructed in political economy and governmental affairs to be entrusted with the elective franchise. They are computed in fixing the ratio, because they are part of the same community with those who do vote, having interests in common with them; and their influence ought to be felt in shaping the laws by which their rights of life, liberty, and property, are to be determined. And although they do not vote, their influence is felt and their interests are cared for, precisely because they are counted in fixing the relative weight of the communities to which they belong in the legislative assemblies, although their voices are not directly heard in determining who shall represent them.

It is not true, as is constantly alleged, that the relative strength of the States which were in rebellion will be increased by the results of the war if they are now allowed representation in the National Councils. The present ratio of representation is adjusted by the census of 1860, and cannot be changed until after the census of 1870. Till that time, therefore, the relative strength of the several States of our country must remain precisely as it was under the census of 1860. After the census of 1870 the positive and relative strength of the Southern States in Congress and the Electoral College will both be diminished, even if the non-voting black population be included in the basis. In 1860 three-fifths of all the black population of the Southern States was counted. The census of 1870 will show the whole of the non-voting black population to be less than the three-fifths of 1860.

Nor is it true that a vote in the South will outweigh a vote in the North, if the non-voting negro population be included in the basis of representation. If the proposed amendment be adopted, all the non-voting black population of the South will be excluded, while all the non-voting, unnaturalized foreign population of the North will be counted. The great preponderance of unnaturalized, and consequently non-voting foreigners, is in Northern and Northwestern States. They and their families number hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, and yet they are all counted in fixing the ratio of representation. They are a part of the community. They help to make up the strength and productive wealth of the State, and ought to be computed in fixing its political power. But if it is right to count non-voting population in one State, it is equally right to count it in another. And if counted in one and not in another, it gives the one an advantage over the other incompatible with the equality of the States and of dangerous and revolutionary tendency.

While the unnaturalized, non-voting population of one section of the country will be constantly increasing, the non-voting black population of the other section, by obvious causes, not now necessary to be mentioned, will be as constantly decreasing. It would be better for all parties and interests, and far more hopeful for the perpetuity of our Government, if something like an equilibrium of strength between the different sections of the country could be maintained.

The 3d section of the proposed amendments disfranchises the great majority of the educated men of the States which have been in rebellion, and excludes them from any participation in the affairs of the State and Federal Governments. The entire control of the government of those States will be placed in the hands of a meagre minority of the men at all qualified for such control; and they, as a general thing, not of the most intelligent and capable classes. No such sweeping and indiscriminate proscription is remembered since the days of Philip II, of Spain. It is not to be expected that in this age and country, and with our race, a majority of the educated men of ten States will long submit to be excluded from all share in making and administering the laws by which their lives, liberties, and property are to be judged, without the constant presence and pressure of a force adequate to coerce obedience. The adoption of this amendment will involve the necessity of maintaining an army to enforce it, which, of itself will be dangerous to liberty, and add greatly to the burdens of taxation, already grievous.

I can see no good to result from the proposed amendments. I see much evil. We had better adhere to the form of government which our fathers gave us. It is in my judgment, the most perfect political production of human wisdom and patriotism. For three-quarters of a century it secured us unexampled prosperity and happiness, and, at the end of that time, enabled us to meet and overcome the most stupendous rebellion in the history of nations. Why change it? For seventy-five years we have hardly known that we had a Government. When we did know it, we knew it only by its beneficence. And it has shown itself as strong, as beneficent—capable of successful resistance to the fiercest and most desperate assaults that it is possible to make upon a government. Why change it just as it has vindicated its power and glory, and lifted us to an eminence among the nations of the earth we never till now attained?

We have tried the old Constitution and know its capabilities. We have not tried the new, as proposed, but can readily see the confusion and disaster which it would bring. We had better let well enough alone. But, if we should change it at all, we should not change it now. The public temper was never less auspicious to calm, conscientious, wise consideration of great questions of State. Passion and prejudice should never lay rude hands upon fundamental and organic laws. In a day they may do mischief which years of repentant, patriotic labor will not repair. In a day they may open a Pandora's box, which the patriotism and statesmanship of a century may not be able to shut.

I do not regard the recent and pending elections as indicative of the judgment of the people of the Northern States upon the constitutional amendments. They are really not the issues presented to and considered by the people. They have not calmly and dispassionately discussed and reflected upon them. The people have had their fears alarmed and their prejudices and passions aroused, and perhaps never voted under more delusive ideas as to the character of the issues before the country.

The people have been assured that President Johnson is a traitor and a usurper. He usurped no power. When the insurrectionary governments were overthrown and expelled, the States were left with constitutions which, according to the most solemn sanctions of the Federal Constitution, had been declared republican in form, and under which those States had for many years maintained their places as constituent members of the Union. But they had no *organizations* under their constitutions. The President, therefore, doing what it was his imperative duty as Commander-in-Chief to do, and what he would have been most culpable for not doing, prevented anarchy by appointing temporary provisional governors, under whose advice the people brought their regular governments again into operation under their constitutions. This was a thing with which Congress had nothing to do. It was a matter purely of military cognizance. The public enemy had just been expelled by military force, and it was the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to see to it that anarchy and confusion did not ensue, and that the machinery of the legitimate governments was again put in operation for the preservation of order and the protection of life, liberty and property from lawless violence. It was the duty of the President, too, as the executive head of the nation, to see to it that the national laws were executed and the relations between the States and the Federal Government restored.

President Lincoln had taken precisely this action in respect to Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Arkansas, for which he was applauded and endorsed by Congress during the first three years of the war, and thereafter vehemently denounced by the same men who now most violently denounce President Johnson for precisely the same reasons. A protest was issued by the Radicals against Mr. Lincoln's renomination to the Presidency, and a convention called at Cleveland to supersede him as the candidate, for resolutely adhering to his restoration policy, which both Houses of Congress had repeatedly endorsed during the first half of the war. In the appeal then made by the Radicals from President Lincoln to the war party they were overwhelmingly defeated, and his policy endorsed by the party and the country. President Johnson strictly adhered to the policy of Mr. Lincoln; and it was not until long after the governments of all the Southern States had been reorganized that any noticeable objection was made to his action. In fact, it seemed to meet the hearty approval of all sections and parties until last December, when Congress assembled, and when the old issue made against Mr. Lincoln, and decided by the people then, was revived against him.

If President Johnson had in all other respects pursued precisely the course he has, but had insisted on negro suffrage as a condition precedent to restoration, does any candid man doubt that he would be high in favor with the party which now so bitterly denounces him? Last spring Senator Stewart offered in the Senate a proposition for universal amnesty and universal suffrage as the best adjustment of all existing difficulties. It was eagerly accepted and advocated as the grand panacea of all our political woes by Messrs. Sumner, Wilson, and the leading Radical Senators. There was no longer any wish expressed to make treason odious. If the States could be coerced to bestow the right of suffrage upon the negroes, all opposition to the re-enfranchisement of traitors who had fought to destroy the Government, and "whose hands are red with the blood of our sons and brothers," was to be withdrawn, and they were at once to be readmitted to the full enjoyment of all the rights they had ever possessed. There were to be no more test-oaths, no more military commissions, no more indictments for treason, no more horror of the desecration of the halls of Congress by the presence of "unwashed and unrepentant traitors."

I do not complain of this. I do not say that the men who advocated the measure did not believe it to be the best and quickest means of restoring peace, fraternity, and prosperity. I do not say they were not thoroughly honest, conscientious, and patriotic in their convictions. I am willing to believe they were. But I mention it only to show that negro suffrage is the real and only substantial cause of controversy between the executive and legislative branches of the Government, and to ask in the most solemn terms, and implore my fellow-citizens to give it the most earnest and dispassionate consideration, whether upon such an issue we are to be plunged into another fratricidal war, and imperil all there is of our country sacred in the past, grand and valuable in the present, and hopeful and glorious in the future. Had the President consented to join Congress in forcing negro suffrage on the South, all would have been fair and smooth, and instead of being denounced as a fiend he would now be worshipped as an idol by those who so bitterly and unrelentingly assail him.

Those who are sincerely desirous of seeing a pacification of the country, and a restoration of the integrity of the Union, ought to feel assured of the purely patriotic and sincere intentions of the President, when they remember that he is, in good faith, carrying forward the policy inaugurated by President Lincoln, and that the only two men who went into the administration with Mr. Lincoln at the beginning of his first term, (the Secretaries of State and of the Navy,) and the only two who were trusted and confided in by him through his entire official career, and to the end of his life—who stood by, encouraged and sustained him when the storm and tempest of rebellion were beating most fiercely upon him, and the Ship of State was tossing upon the waves of a turbulent sea, with broken masts and shattered sails, and who knew his most secret thoughts as to the best measures to be adopted to bring her into port—are standing by President Johnson, with a courage and heroism equally sublime, and cheering him on his heroic efforts to achieve the same ends. They were villified and denounced then; and by the same men, are villified and denounced now. They did not quail before the storm that beat upon them then—they do not quail before the tempest that rages around them now.

Mr. Lincoln was heroic then, and Mr. Johnson is heroic now. I am sure no man can be sincerer in his purposes to preserve the Constitution and save the country than he is. No man can be actuated by a purer patriotism, or be more averse to usurpation of power. He has not violated the Constitution in the past; he intends no infraction of it in the future; but he does intend a firm and faithful performance of all the trusts which that sacred instrument has devolved upon him. With every disposition to be charitable towards those who differ from me in opinion, it is difficult to believe them sincere in charging the President with an intention of violently forcing rebels into Congress, and giving them the control of the Government. What act has he ever done that gives the slightest sanction to such a charge? Not one can be specified. He has neither transcended his own powers nor invaded those of the co-ordinate departments; and the only pretext for the charge is, not what he has *done*, but what he has *said*, in declaring again and again his conviction that it was the duty of Congress to obey a plain constitutional provision and each House *for itself* to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of each individual presenting himself as a member.

Our country is in peril—in very great peril—not from a public enemy, but from the violence of our own passions. Safety is to be found only in a strict adherence to the Constitution and laws. As long as they are obeyed no evil can come upon us. We are in danger only when we attempt something they do not sanction. I trust it will be the pride and glory of the friends of the Administration, in the threatening contests through which we are passing, to keep their passions in subjection to reason, and to do no act not fully warranted by the Constitution and laws. Ours is a republican Government, where the majority has a right to rule. Minorities cannot, without subverting the Government. And when, according to the forms prescribed, the will of the majority is expressed in the Constitution or the law, it is the duty of all to submit to it, until it can be fairly and constitutionally changed. Such I know to be the President's intentions, and such I know he wishes to be the rule of conduct for his friends and supporters. No man has a profounder reverence for the Constitution than he, and his purpose as the executive head of the nation to maintain and preserve it as it is, until it be changed in the form prescribed by it, is firm and immutable. He is not brave enough wilfully to violate it. He *is* brave enough to uphold and defend it in all that his duty requires.

In conclusion, let me beseech you, calmly and dispassionately, but earnestly and firmly, to do your duty to your country in this trying hour, and to stand by our glorious Constitution as it is. There is no safety for us but in this. Do your duty and trust to God for results; and reverently implore Him to save us from the madness and infatuation which threaten us with self-destruction, and with the loss of the last hope for the perpetuity of free government.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
O. H. BROWNING.

—The Governor of Georgia sent in his message to the Legislature of that State yesterday. He opposes strongly the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. The Speaker of the House in opening the session, made a speech in opposition to the amendment. His remarks were received with applause.

—The new secret order of the "Grand Army of the Republic" proposes to hold a Convention at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 10th of the present month, for the purpose of effecting a national organization.

—Sixty-three passenger trains come and go at Chicago, every day, that city being the terminus of thirteen or more railroads, and the charters for more have been procured.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS.

Those persons who have not paid their subscription to THE GAZETTE for the year commencing last, '65, and for the present year, '66, commencing 1st January, by paying $3.50 on or before next November Court. If not paid by that time, our terms (which will be found at the head of the first column,) will be strictly adhered to. It will be noticed that the above yellow slip of paper upon which the subscriber's name is printed, *is dated* and indicates *the time* to which his paper *is paid with the present form.* We hope that all delinquents will at once remit the amount due us. MEYERS & MENGEL.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....November 16, 1866.

AGENTS TO OBTAIN SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GAZETTE.

Circulate your County Paper.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed our Agents to obtain subscriptions to the GAZETTE. They are authorized to receipt for us:

Bloody Run—Jeremiah Thompson.
Ray's Hall—D. A. T. Black.
Monroe—Daniel Fletcher.
Colerain—Geo. W. Deal, H. P. Diehl.
C. Valley—D. R. Anderson, A. Zembower.
Londonderry—James C. Devore.
Harrison—Geo. W. Horn.
Juniata—John A. Cessna, Geo. Gardill.
Schellsburg—J. E. Black.
Napier—John Sill, John W. Bowen.
Southampton—Wm. Adams, John Cavender, Westley Bennett.
Union—M. Wertz, W. B. Lambright.
M. Woodberry—W. M. Pearson, Daniel Barley.
S. Woodberry—J. I. Noble, J. S. Brumbaugh.
Hopewell—W. A. Grove, J. B. Fluke.
Broad Top—M. A. Hunter.
Liberty—Geo. Roades, D. Stoler.
Saxton—Charles Faxon.
St Clair—John W. Crisman, Samuel Beckley.
Snake Spring—Andrew Mortimore, J. G. Hartley.
W. Providence—Geo. Baughman, Homer Neice.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING!

Close Up the Ranks!

There will be a Democratic Jubilee, in the Court House, on MONDAY EVENING Nov. 19th, to celebrate the signal triumphs of the Democracy in Bedford County, the wresting of Maryland from the grasp of a tyrannical minority and the gains of Democratic Congressmen and increase of the Democratic vote throughout the North. The Democrats and Conservatives of the County are respectfully requested to turn out and attend. Several speeches will be made upon the occasion.

J. W. DICKERSON,
Ch'n Dem. Co. Committee.

THE MACHINERY OF THE MONGRELS FOR CARRYING ELECTIONS.

It seems strange to some people that a minority of the voters of the Union, should be able to hold the power of the government, despite the efforts of the majority to wrest it from them. We say that the *minority* has controlled the majority, because from the day on which Mr. Lincoln was first elected President, to the present hour, the so-called "Republican" party has not been able to poll a majority of the votes of the whole Union. In 1860 the vote for Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge combined, exceeded that given to Lincoln, by about *one million!* Nor have the lapse of six years and a bloody internecine war, changed the relative strength of political parties. To-day there are 3,500,000 voters who adhere to the great Conservative organization of the country, whilst there are scarcely 2,500,000 who vote with the so-called "Republican" party. True, in the Northern States the Conservatives poll but about 2,000,000; but in the Southern States, there are not, all told, 200,000 "Republican" voters. On the other hand, the South furnishes at least 1,500,000 voters to the Conservative column. Thus it will be seen that the party which now rules the country, and which has ruled it during the last six years, lacks *one million* of votes to make it equal in numbers to its opponents. How is it, then, that this minority governs the majority? The question is susceptible of an easy solution.

1. The people of ten States, a million of voters, are utterly excluded from all representation or participation, in the government.

2. In the twenty-six States represented in the government, a large proportion of the Conservative voters is disfranchised by partizan legislation.

These are facts that no man, whatever may be his political predilections, will undertake to deny. By the exclusion of ten States from the Union, which shuts out one million of voters from all participation in the government, and by the disfranchisement of thousands of voters in the remaining twenty-six States, the so-called "Republican" party, though really in a minority, maintains itself in power. In Pennsylvania, the "Deserter" law disfranchises *sixty thousand* persons, for so many names are found upon the lists printed by the Adjutant General for the use of Election officers. One half of these, doubtless, are "Republicans," but they are permitted to vote, for Democratic election boards do not regard the law as binding, whilst "Republican" boards receive their votes, there being no objection by their own party and the Democrats abstaining from opposition, as a matter of principle. But the other half, the thirty thousand Democrats, what of these? Why, in every district in which the "Republicans" have control of the election boards, their votes are rejected. Thus, whilst 20,000 "Republican" deserters were allowed to vote, at least 20,000 Democrats were disfranchised at the late election. In New York city and Brooklyn, they have what is called a "Registration of voters," a scheme gotten up by the "Republicans" to prevent the full Democratic strength from being polled in those cities. Every citizen must go before the officers of Registration and swear himself through as a voter, or his vote will not be received on election-day. This law was passed only for these cities, and the officers which execute it, are appointed by the "Republican" State authorities. In the rural districts, where the "Republican" strength lies, there is no such restraint upon the rights of citizens. Besides, the polls in these two cities are closed before six o'clock, in order to prevent laboring men, who are generally Democrats, from getting to the polls in time to vote. Then, the polling-places are purposely limited to so small a number that thousands fail, from want of time, to get near the ballot-box. Thus, tens of thousands of the immense Democratic vote of New York and Brooklyn remain unpolled from year to year. This year there were registered in these two Democratic strongholds, 175,000 voters, yet the whole vote polled is but 162,000, showing that 13,000 voters did not get to the polls, and that there is in these two cities, a Democratic majority of about 70,000, if every legal voter could exercise this right of suffrage. But the means used in Pennsylvania and New York, to maintain the ascendency of the "Republican" party, are of a mild and innocent character, when compared with the outrageous and infernal despotism exercised by the minority in Missouri, Maryland and West Virginia. In these States there is also a system of Registration, but of a far more stringent and partizan character than that of New York. The Registrars are the judges of the voter's *loyalty*, and if he cannot answer upon oath that he never had any sympathy with the South, that he never spoke disrespectfully of Abraham Lincoln, or any other demi-god of abolitionism, and, in short, if he does not swear that he is heart and soul with the "Republican" party, he is not registered. In this way two-thirds of the people of Maryland, West Virginia and Missouri, have been disfranchised for the last six years. Happily, the stand taken by Governor Swann, of Maryland, has delivered that State from this miserable despotism, and she now stands before the world, as she always was at heart, a Conservative State, by an overwhelming majority. But West Virginia and Missouri are less favored in this respect. Their people are still under the yoke of this diabolical tyranny of a petty minority. There was no Gov. Swann in either of these States to stand up for popular rights.

Such is the machinery by which the Mongrel "Republicans" carry elections. It cannot last long. Its wheels are rotten. For the time being the people are crushed beneath it, but ere many days they will rise under its weight, and, with the strength of an angry giant, hurl it from them. Let those who trust in it, beware!

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and New York elected the Mongrel Disunion ticket, as they have done for the last three years, some of them for fifteen years. Missouri was also carried against us by the forcible disfranchisement of at least one half its legal voters. In that State, however, we gain several members of Congress. New York elects the Mongrel ticket by from 8,000 to 12,000, but the Democrats gain two members of Congress and about 15,000 over last year, on the popular vote. New York city gives the unprecedented majority of 46,000 for the Democratic ticket. Horace Greeley is beaten 10,000 for Congress. In all the other States above mentioned, we hold our own as to members of Congress. New Jersey did not elect a State ticket. The Democrats gained one Congressman and lost Rogers' district by running two candidates, and Wright's by the defection in Newark. In Maryland and Delaware the Democracy made a clean sweep. Maryland elects four Democrats and one Mongrel to Congress, and gives 20,000 Democratic majority. It would have been 40,000, had every legal voter been permitted to cast his ballot. Delaware gives 1,500 Democratic majority. The Democracy have stood up gallantly and are determined to "fight it out on this line if it takes"—the remainder of this century. Two millions of Democrats in the Northern States can neither be voted nor bullied into silence. We are bound to win in the end, just as sure as the right is bound to triumph!

IN company with Col. J. H. Filler and District Attorney Palmer, of this place, we spent some pleasant days campaigning in our neighboring State of Maryland. A more hospitable and generous hearted people than those of Maryland do not exist any where. We spent some of our time in Cumberland, Md., where we were most hospitably and elegantly entertained. Our thanks are especially due to Col. J. Philip Roman, E. Fuller, Esq., and Mr. Kight, proprietor of the Barnum House, for their marked civilities during our stay in that place. Old Cumberland is sound to the core, and we shall always regard her people with feelings of admiration and affection.

WOULDN'T be plucked—the Maryland Swan.

"MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND."

The black tide of Northern Disunionism, has at last struck its fierce wave upon a rock it could not overtop. Glorious Maryland rolls back the turgid billows. Not only has Maryland redeemed her own people from the diabolism of a tyrannical minority, but she has opened the way for that triumph of popular liberty throughout the whole Union, which must soon come in the restoration of the equality of all the States.

"We hear the distant thunder hum,
The Old Line bugle, fife and drum,
She breathes, she lives, she's come! she's come!
Maryland! My Maryland!"

A LATE issue of the Bedford *Inquirer* has an article devoted to the "croakers" in its party, who have come to the conclusion that there is no use to try to elect a Mongrel ticket in this county. These gentlemen are tired of the deception practised upon them by the *Inquirer*, and because they complain of its delusive statements, it pronounces them "croakers." For the last five years it has been the practice of that sheet to assure its readers that its party would carry the county; "only let our friends work and turn out to the election," it would say, "and we will redeem Bedford county from Copperhead rule." In this way the "Republicans" of the county were made to sweat and bleed (at their pockets) from time to time, only to see their candidates handsomely beaten in the end. The *Inquirer* deceived them, knowingly and wilfully deceived them, and now it refuses them the poor privilege of "croaking" over its deception. Hang up your fiddle, boys; Bedford county will increase her Democratic majority next year, as sure as the sun will rise on election day.

We believe the people of Somerset county have Common Schools and ordinary intelligence.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

Not in every district. Some of the blackest Abolition holes in that county are without free schools. They rule this Senatorial and Legislative district. The learned Lutz should go as a missionary to those benighted regions.

JOHN MORRISSEY has been elected to Congress from New York city. He was elected because it was thought that his record is in keeping with that of the Mongrel majority in that body. A good joke on the Disunion Congress.

HENRY WARD BEECHER "went back" on the Conservatives, and Kings county, his home, gave over 9,000 Democratic majority, a gain of 6,000 since last year. They know Beecher down there.

BEN. BUTLER undertook to make a speech in New York, the other night, but the crowd were so anxious to learn the whereabouts of "them spoons" that they wouldn't hear from Ben. on any other subject.

POOR GREELEY! After striving to enlighten the people of New York city for thirty years, he is repudiated by 10,000 majority in his own Congressional district!

THE *Juniata Democrat* says that at the recent election forty votes were cast by the Radicals of that county for a negro for the office of coroner. That's practicing what they preach.

THE New York *Herald* supported the Mongrel candidate for Governor of New York, and the Democrats gained 23,000 votes over their majority of last year. Influential paper, that *Herald*.

OUR political opponents are so badly mixed at present on the question of Negro Suffrage, Miscegenation and Disunion, that we must call them *Mongrels*.

The Copperheads have undertaken the herculean task, &c.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

Now, Lutz, do go to Southampton and learn to spell.

KILKENNY is about being eclipsed by the cat-fight of the Mongrels over the U. S. Senatorship in this State. By the time the Legislature meets not even their tails will be left.

SENATOR SUMNER has been married to Mrs. Hooper.—*Boston paper.*

We are glad of it. If he hadn't been hooped he would have bursted during the next session of Congress.

THE hog cholera is raging terribly in Tennessee.—*Ex.*

Brownlow had better get his life insured.

MAD—the Mongrels, because the White Swan of Maryland didn't turn out to be a black goose.

The election returns from New York show that the most stupendous frauds were perpetrated by the Radicals in the counties along the Hudson and joining or adjacent to the States of Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut. For weeks past thousands of Yankees have been trooping over the border to vote the Radical ticket. Our own advices from the northern tier of Radical counties of this State, state that that region has been almost depopulated of Disunionists for several weeks, on account of the number of "colonists" sent into western New York.—*Patriot & Union.*

LETTER FROM UNCLE TOBY.

MR. EDITOR:—"Uncle Toby" is in a bad humor and well he may be. A fellow who signs himself "Pilgrim," has been writing for the "Bedford Inquirer," slandering the people of Southampton and Cumberland Valley, and what is worse, he is said to claim to be the identical personage who formerly wrote for the GAZETTE under the *nom de plume* of "Uncle Toby!" Why the very idea is enough to make my blood boil! "Uncle Toby," in the Shadow of the Mountain, communing with Nature and with Nature's God; "Uncle Toby," preaching the Gospel of "Peace on Earth, Good Will toward Men;" "Uncle Toby," the mild, gentle, generous minister of the meek and lowly Nazarene, finding fault with the bare feet of the Southampton children and sitting like a sneaking eaves-dropper in a country store to jot down for a black-guard newspaper, the innocent sayings of his own neighbors; why, the very thought of such a thing is enough to drive a saint into a passion. People ought to know, it appears to me, that "Uncle Toby" couldn't be guilty of so vile conduct as that. Besides, "Uncle Toby" never meddles in politics. The editors of the "Inquirer" refused to publish his articles last year, because they did not savor enough of politics. They treated him so outrageously bad, that he could never so degrade himself as to write for that sheet again. No, no, people mustn't think for a moment that "Uncle Toby" is "Pilgrim!" I don't see how it is possible to confound them. "Uncle Toby" wrote tolerable grammar, his orthography was not bad, and last, but not least, there was some sense and a good deal of decency in his articles. But a fellow who can fly into print with a hotch-pot of abuse of homely women and bare-footed children, simply because they are homely and bare-footed, and can sit, like a sneak, in a store, or post office, to gather up the crumbs of his neighbors' gossip to spread them before the readers of a newspaper, and that too in a style that is absolutely disgusting, has nothing in common with "Uncle Toby." Now, my dear Editor, don't let your readers remain under the impression that seems to have got abroad that I am this cowardly, miserable, sneaking "Pilgrim." I want to retain the respect of the people of this country and, therefore, I do hope you will assist me in removing this false impression. I have great esteem for you, Mr. Editor, and I often said I would vote for you and I did as sure as I am not "Pilgrim." We send you greeting from the Shadow of the Mountain. UNCLE TOBY.

C. Valley, Nov. 7, 1866.

THE New York *World* of a recent date gets off the following excellent hit on the electioneering stories of the Mongrels:

We were about to say that the following New Orleans despatch is copied from the New York *Tribune*. That may be a mistake, but there is no internal evidence of it:

Armed organizations of ex-rebel soldiers are drilling nightly upon Canal street. It is reported that Jeff. Davis has escaped from prison and is in command. No Union man dare show himself on the streets after sunset. A violent rebel threatened to pull down the Custom House, and but for the timely arrival of the Eighteenth Corps, would have executed his threat. Mayor Monroe hung himself and then killed his family, in order, as he afterwards stated, to avoid the just indignation of Union citizens. The commanding general takes his meals regularly in spite of rebel threats. It is stated on good authority that the Mississippi river is undermined. Several rebel cruisers came up the river yesterday to see whether the reported rebel surrender of the confederate authorities was correct. Being told that it was, they cursed the United States government, and after taking coal and provisions went down to Barataria.

Unfortunately the war vessels in port were unable to get up steam in time to overhaul them. People here do not hesitate to speak openly in favor of President Johnson and the Constitution. One man went so far as to say "D—n the Radicals." The ex-rebels are in destitute condition, and in some portions of the city are eating their children.

Election Frauds by the St. Louis Radicals.

The St. Louis *Times* says of the election in that city on Tuesday: "The judges of election at the various precincts in several instances manifested the most barefaced scoundrelism in their attempts to disfranchise Conservative voters. It was a noticeable fact that in strong Radical wards there was very little difficulty experienced in putting voters through. But not so was the case at Biddle market. St. Louis Hall or Justice Walther's room, for these were Conservative strongholds. The judges at Biddle market were Patrick Cahill, Henry Gambo and Michael Higgins. There were times when several hundred voters were in line awaiting their opportunity to vote, and when sunset arrived no less than five hundred were then in line. Several voters were rejected on the ground that their names could not be found on the lists, at the same time several citizens offering to make affidavit that they had seen these men registered and qualified. The lists here were not arranged alphabetically as the law provides, and it required several minutes to examine the entire list as each name was called. When sunset arrived only 900 votes had been taken, the books showing 2,241 qualified voters.

"MY MARYLAND."—The "Dead Duck" is inconsolable over the loss of Maryland to the Radical cause. Before the election, he said that she must, by all means, be carried over the heads of those he termed "unreconstructed Rebels," or otherwise the pathway to the National Capitol would be blockaded against Union men. Now that she is lost, will he venture to pass through her territory, or will he make a flank movement in order to reach Washington? Or, with a Scotch cloak and cap, *a la* Lincoln, will he try to "run the blockade?" We are anxious to know, for we really feel for poor Forney!—*Sunday Mercury.*

One hoop-skirt establishment in New York employs seventeen hundred persons, and uses three tons of steel daily in the production of hoop-skirts.

DELAWARE.

The Vote for Governor.

The Wilmington *Gazette*, Dem., claims the following on the vote of the State.

	Saulsbury.	Riddle.
New Castle County		179
Kent County	928	
Sussex County	767	
Total	1695	179

Democratic majority in the State, 1,516.

—Miss Julia A. Goodman, a school marm from Massachusetts, a teacher in one of the public schools in Frederick County, Md., was last week held to bail on the charge of inhuman treatment to two of her pupils, each about eight years old. It is alleged that these children, as they were on their way to their homes from school, were guilty of the heinous and unparalleled crime of throwing acorns at a negro hut! For this, it is said, the amiable, merciful and tender-hearted Julia administered upon their backs fifty-four lashes!

—The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Commercial* of Sunday states that, during the week two negroes were put on trial for horse stealing. They were found guilty, and were sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Their counsel applied for a new trial. Judge Hall granted it. Attorney-General Thornburg remarked that he would not take the trouble to again go over the evidence, and at once discharged the negroes.

—An old woman in St. Louis well known through the city as "the old rag woman," was found dangerously ill on Thursday, at a miserable residence, where she lived alone, and taken to the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity. Upon undressing her, twenty-seven hundred dollars in greenbacks were found upon her person, and it is reported that she has much more money, and owns several houses.

—Artemus Ward sometimes says a good thing. He says the Puritans "nobly fled from the land of despotism to a land of freedom, where they could not only enjoy their own religion, but prevent everybody else from enjoying his."

Coal veins, respectively six and three feet in thickness, have been struck near Leavenworth, at a distance of about six hundred feet beneath the surface. The Leavenworth *Conservative* thinks the supply will be sufficient for the entire State of Kansas.

—The Virginia Alleghanies are swarming with game. A party from Albermarle, who entered the mountains from Stanton, killed twenty-one deer in five days. One buck weighed two hundred and fifty pounds.

—The whole merchant fleet of Prussia before the war consisted of 1,665 ships of all dimensions, the greater number of small tonnage employed in the coasting trade. At the present moment not less than 10,202 vessels sail under the Prussian flag or Prussian protection.

—Thomas Bower, Esq., late Democratic candidate for Congress, has been appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue of Snyder county, in place of John Bilger, of the Middleburg *Tribune*.

—A white man named Schulz was murdered last week in Detroit by two negroes, at the instigation of the wife of the victim, she being desirous of marrying one of his murderers. The negroes and the wife are in custody, and all confess their guilt.

—Some pickpockets raised an alarm of fire during a performance at Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, on last Thursday evening, and, in the rush of the audience to escape, made a large haul of pocket-books and valuables.

—On Sunday two negro lads were playing with a gun in St. Joseph, Missouri. One of them placed the gun at his head and dared the other to pull the trigger. He responded to the challenge by discharging the gun, instantly killing his companion.

—Daniel Dumire, of Clarksburg Virginia, set a spring gun for thieves who had stolen his honey. Daniel heard the gun in the night, and on examination found his own brother lying stone dead at the door.

The Meadville Daily *Republican*, after a brief and dazzling career, has ceased to exist. Though an organ of the Republican party, its patronage did not warrant its further publication.

—Gen. Ortega was to leave New Orleans for Brownsville, Texas, on Tuesday evening last. It was confidently asserted that Ortega would be intercepted in Texas by Gen. Sedgwick.

—In the Mercer and Venango judicial district, John Trunkey, Esq., Democrat, has been elected President Judge, owing to the split in the Republican ranks.

—A prisoner in an Indiana jail made enough by overwork to establish himself in business when his sentence expired.

—Another Illinois parson has lately eloped with a widow, leaving his wife and children desolate. During the war he was very "loyal"—to a neighbor's wife.

—It is reported that Secretary Stanton will resign as soon as he completes his report, upon which he is now engaged. General Sherman will succeed him temporarily.

—A negro cook of Nashville gave birth to a child on the 1st instant, which she murdered, hid the remains in the stove pipe and got breakfast as usual next morning.

—The receipts of the drinking-bar of the Southern Hotel, at St. Louis, for six months ending October 1st, reached the enormous figure of $70,000.

—An old bachelor, being laughed at by a party of pretty girls, told them: "You are small potatoes." "We may be small potatoes," cried one of them, "but we are sweet ones."

—The Brahmins and Mohammedans have fixed upon 1867 as a year of some remarkable and marvellous change.

—In Wisconsin, during October, 7208 acres of public land were disposed of, 4316 of which were taken for actual settlement.

—Artemus Ward says there are no daily papers published in his town, but there is a ladies' sewing circle, which answers the same purpose.

—Three-fourths of the laboring population of Eastern India have perished or will perish of starvation, on account of the failure of the rice crop.

—There is a constant stream of settlers pouring into the Southwestern States from the North.

—Alexander H. Stephens has not written a letter in favor of the Rump amendment, but, on the contrary, one against it.

—In a single district of India, 2,000 people have died of famine in one week.

—There are thirty thousand lawyers in the United States.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.—This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyle, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested.

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC, and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption, for his days of visitation.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on the Government stamp.

Sold by all druggists and dealers; price $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents—Demas Barnes & Co. New York; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md; John D. Park, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

oct19'66 1stw

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE for PRESERVING, RESTORING, and BEAUTIFYING the HAIR, and is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

a new and beautiful perfume, which in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequaled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors,

T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
oct19'66y1 100 Liberty St., New York.

THE MOON'S VOLCANOES are engaging the attention of astronomers, but the world of Beauty and Fashion is less interested in human discoveries than in the great question of

TURNING THE HEADS

that have been whitened by age or sickness, to a glorious black or brown hue. Nobody now is such

A LUNATIC

as not to admit that the finest and most harmless hair darkener in existence is

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

which nourishes the fibres as well as changes their hue. Manufactured and sold by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair-Dressers. oct19m1

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—WHOOPING COUGH CURED —

Cayuga, Hinds County, Miss.

T. Allcock & Co.—Gentlemen: Please send me another six dozen of your Porous Plasters. They are in great demand here for Whooping-Cough They act like a charm. I could have sold two dozen this week if I had had them. Send as soon as possible, and oblige Yours, resp'y,

JOHN I. WILLIAMS, P.M.

ASTHMA CURED.- Wm. May, of 245 Spring st., New York, writes, Jan'y 1, 1866: I have been afflicted with asthma for upwards of ten years, receiving no benefit from medical men. I was advised by a friend to try one of Allcock's Porous Plasters I said, I had tried several kinds of plasters without any benefit, and supposed they were all alike. My friend gave me one of Allcock's, and urged me to use it I did so, and have now worn them steadily for nine months, and find my self better than I have been for many years.

Agency, Brandreth House, New York. Sold by druggists. oct19m1

A HUMBUG.—HOW often we hear this expression from persons reading advertisements of patent medicines, and in nine cases out of ten they may be right. It is over 19 years since I introduced my medicine, the VENETIAN LINIMENT, to the public. I had no money to advertise it, so I left it for sale with a few druggists and storekeepers through a small section of the country, many taking it with great reluctance; but I told them to let any one have it, and if it did not do all I stated on my pamphlet, no one need pay for it. In some stores two or three bottles were taken on trial by persons present. I was, by many, thought crazy, and that would be the last they would see of me. But I knew my medicine was no humbug. In about two months I began to receive orders for more Liniment, some calling it my valuable Liniment, who had refused to sign a receipt when I left it at their store. Now my sales are millions of bottles yearly, and all for cash. I warrant it superior to any other medicine for the cure of Croup, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Vomiting, Spasms, and Sea-sickness, as an internal remedy. It is perfectly innocent to take internally (see oath accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Mumps, Frosted Feet, Bruises, Sprains, Old Sores, Swellings, Sore Throats, &c. Sold by all the druggists. Depot, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. oct19w7

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—*Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!*—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, sole agents, 170 Washington street Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

jun8,'66.-1y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.
Jan. 5, 66—1y.

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

BRITTANIA AND JAPANNED WARE, all kinds, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania.

Fancy Stores.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY has just returned from the East with a fine stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

and has now opened a handsome variety of WINTER BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c., of the very latest styles. Also, a variety of

DRESS GOODS,

French Merinos, plaid wool deLaines, Alpacas, Muslin deLaines, Ginghams, Calicos, Canton Flannel, Frannells, Opera and plaid Flannels, Cloths for coats and sacks, Ladies' and Children's FURS, Sacks, Coats, Cloaks and Shawls; Breakfast Shawls Sontags, Woolen Hoods, &c.; Balmoral and Hoop SKIRTS, and Corsets; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES, Ladies' buckskin Gauntlets, cloth and fleece-lined Gloves, for ladies and children; Lace and Crape VEILS, Barege and Grenadine for Veils. Pocket Handkerchiefs. Neck-Ties, Combs, Brushes, Soaps. PERFUMERY, Eureka Hair Restorative, Mrs. Hill's Hair Restorative. DRESS TRIMMINGS, WIGANS AND BUTTONS. Also, all kinds of Notions and Toys. Also, the very best made and finest Ladies' and Children's SHOES that can be bought in Philadelphia.

Mrs. MOWRY is determined to sell her Goods, and do her work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. She hopes her friends and patrons will call and examine her stock, as she is satisfied that they will recommend themselves, in QUALITY and PRICE, to refined tastes and good judgment. nv2m3

MRS. V. B. TATE. MISS M. REA.

NEW FALL STYLES!—Mrs. Tate has just returned from the East with a splendid selection of

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS, and everything belonging to a MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

We would call your particular attention to our FALL STOCK OF

LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, of Mrs. Tate's own selection, such as ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, GUIPURE AND CHERRY LACES, CORDS, TASSELS, FRINGES, VELVET RIBBONS, BELTING, and TRIMMINGS generally.

Mrs. TATE and Miss REA flatter themselves that their LATE NOVELTIES will not be surpassed by any. Giving their personal attention to all the branches of their department; the acknowledged superiority as regards their reliability and the patronage extended them, renders comment unnecessary.

Mrs. Tate procured, while in Philadelphia, a FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER, who is now ready to make Dresses, Cloaks, and Children's Wear. Ladies may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible price. Cutting and Basting done at short notice.

☞ Girls wanting to learn Mantua-Making will apply immediately, as a fine opportunity is given them. oct19tf

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NEW GOODS!—M. C. FETTERLY has just received a splendid assortment of Fancy Dry Goods, consisting in part of Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, French Merinos, Alpacca, Delaines, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Cloaking Cloth, Cloaks, Furs, Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Buttons, Velvets, Ladies' Dress Caps, a handsome assortment of Embroideries, Mourning and Lace Goods, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, with a great variety of other notions, &c., &c. The stock consists of every article usually kept in a first class Fancy Store. Thankful for past favors, we ask a continuance of your patronage.

nov.9,'66,-y1.

Boots, Shoes and Varieties.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BEDFORD!

THE REGULATOR

AND BEDFORD

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

IN ADVANCE OF ALL OTHERS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!

BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS!

CLOTHING, CASSIMERS, HATS of all kinds laid in at prices to suit the times.

If you want a good Coat go to the Regulator.
If you want a good p'r Boots, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Vest, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good p'r Shoes, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good p'r Pants, go to the Regulator
If you want a suit of Clothes, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Shirt, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Hat, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Gaiter or Shoe go to the Reg'r.
If you want good Cassimere, go to the Regulator.
If you want a variety of Notions, go to the Reg'r.
If you want a fashionable Coat, go to the Regulator
If you want fashionable Pants & Vests go to the Regulator.
If you want a fashionable Suit, go to the Regulator.
If you want Queensware or Glassware, go to the Regulator.
If you want good Spices of any kind, go to the Regulator.
If you want good Flavoring Extracts, go to the Regulator.
If you want good Toilet Soap or Perfumery, go the Regulator.
If you want good Hosiery, Gloves, Neck-ties collars, &c., go to the Regulator.
If you want any thing in our line, go to the Bedford Clothing Emporium and Boot, Shoe and Notion Regulator, No. 2, Anderson's Row.

Goods of all kinds ordered from the Eastern cities to accommodate customers.

H. F. IRVINE,
Sept. 7, 1866. R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

Notices, &c.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—a second hand PIANO. Inquire of
apr.13,'66.-tf. C. N. HICKOK.

DR. GEO. B. KELLEY, having permanently located in ST. CLAIRSVILLE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity. nov2'66y1

HARTLEY & METZGER Keep constantly on hand a large Stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST & CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring Roller Grain Drills, the best in the world.
jul.13,'66.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to us for advertising Administrators', Executors', Auditors' Notices, Orphans' Court sales and other sales of Real Estate, and for printing bills, &c., &c., will please call and settle for the same, as all such advertising and printing should be CASH. MEYERS & MENGEL.
Feb 16, '66—tf.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three limes, three baits, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65—tf

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SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the law lately passed for the Equalization of Bounties.
aug.17-.f. J. W. DICKERSON.

LAST NOTICE.—My old books must be squared by cash or note immediately. Those persons who may fail to settle their accounts, on or before August 15th, 1866, must blame *themselves*, if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, and now need money.
jul.13—tf. WM. HARTLEY.

SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS AT B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and despatch, at THE GAZETTE office.

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

PAY THE PRINTER!

We have just sent a number of bills to persons indebted to us for job work and advertising. This kind of work is always intended to be *cash*, but we have waited for months on some of it and for years on others. *We must have these bills paid.* Had we no debts of our own, we might give a hundred years' grace to those who owe us. But we must pay our debts, and, hence, we are compelled to collect from those who are indebted to us. The books of B. F. Meyers are also unsettled and must be closed up. We are driven to sending bills to all, irrespective of persons, and we hope that we will not be compelled to resort to any thing more stringent. But we *must have our books squared up*, and a word to the wise is sufficient.

How to make Money.—A merchant, says an exchange, who goes into a certain line of business, does it for the purpose of making money. The longer the list of customers, the better it is for the merchant. How will he secure customers? We answer, then, there are several ways, but there are certain things indispensable to success.

1st. He must sell a good article. If he is a dry goods merchant his calicoes must always wash when they are warranted; if he is a grocer, his sugar and his spices must be pure; if he is a hardware dealer, he must not sell iron for steel. He must, in fact, *be honest*, though many a dishonest merchant has succeeded.

2d. He should sell at fair prices.

3d. His stock should be full, of the best kind, adapted to the wants of the public, and suited to every variety of taste.

4th. Employing clerks or assistants, none but gentlemen or ladies should ever be allowed behind a counter. Let a customer once meet with a curt answer from a clerk, and he makes affidavit inwardly that he will no more enter that store while life is spared. No matter how nice the goods, he will make himself believe that some other establishment sells just as good stuffs as the gruff clerk exhibits. You have lost that customer forever. Courtesy is a great card to draw custom.

6th. The arrangement of the establishment outside as well as inside, must be cheerful, attractive and convenient. The number of the store, the business, the name of the proprietor—all should be made prominent and clear.

After having fulfilled all these indispensable pre-requisites, the next thing to be done is to let people know that you have done all these things. How is that to be accomplished? It can be done only in one way, and that is thro' the medium of advertising. The whole business world acknowledged this as one of the axioms of trade. To succeed in business through liberal advertising is a natural result—to fail from neglect to do so is equally demonstrableas the result of business laws.

What merchant would fail to put up his sign? An advertisement is only a sign of business, read by ten thousand times as many eyes as that sign over the door of the shop or establishment. Take a weekly newspaper with one thousand subscribers. Each paper is read on an average by not less than five persons every week. So that every advertiser's newspaper is read weekly by *five thousand people*.

It is said, sometimes, that the greatest humbugs are generally those who get rich by advertising a poor article, certainly an honest man who advertises a good article will do much better. Men have succeeded without advertising much. True; *but how long did it take them?* Had they been equally honest dealers, and advertised extensively, their business would have been built up in one-half the time.

This is an age of progress, and an age of change. The popular notion is easily taken with what is new or novel. This is the reason that some firms, have come up, thrived and grown rich, while old established firms have stood perfectly quiet. This proves the necessity for even old firms to advertise, else the trading public will go with the crowd to that place which advertises its business and lives up to its promises.

The Leveling Theory.—On Tuesday morning a scene was enacted in our public schools which we pray to God may never occur again. A little child of John Blair was beaten in such a cruel manner, by a fiend in human form, as to render it almost unable to walk. This child, it appears, committed a grave offence, namely, refused to sit beside a nigger! Great God what an offence! What an insult to the pride of this commanding teacher! To refused to be seated beside a nigger! Oh! horrible thought, and still more horrible offence—refused to sit beside a nigger, the punishment of which is death in this enlightened age of ours. The teacher who could so cruelly abuse a child, is certainly not fit to *still* continue to act as an instructor. Let the citizens picture to themselves a female fiend *like* Mrs. *Grinder*, locking the school-room doors and siezing the cowhide, demanding that a white boy of respectable parents should take his seat beside a nigger; the child refuses and ——we cannot find words sufficiently revolting to give this brutal wretch her dines. If it had been a child of ours we would have taken a different course from that pursued by Mr. John Blair. Instead of asking for the removal of the teacher we would have gone to the school room and pitched her out of the second story window. Let *Harper's Weekly* send on their artists and have this scene sketched and *illustrated* in their next issue. We will furnish them with a title—"Miss Eliza Jones cruelly beating a white boy for refusing to sit beside a nigger."—*Ebensburg Sentinel.*

Ed. Gazette:—For a long time Base Ball has been the national game. Having its birth in our cities, it flourished, then spread through every town and village where eighteen young men could be found. The fever reached the Alleghenies, and seated itself in Bedford. Here it prevailed for a time. The game was played in cold and dreary winter months, oftentimes when snow was falling, then in the sultry months of summer, when the heat was intense. Many are the pleasant remembrances of the match games between the "Juniata" and "Mineral Springs"—the "Fats" and "Leans," the "Juniata" and "Resolutes," but not so pleasant the remembrance of the game between the "Juniata" and the "Social" of Huntingdon. Now, while we are enjoying beautiful weather scarcely ever is Base Ball thought of. Occasionally a feeble game is attempted. What's the matter? The only reason that can be found is, that "Croquet" has superseded Base Ball. This may be rightly termed a ladies' game, though young men often join, thinking it pleasant, no doubt, to engage in a game with ladies. It is the only game young ladies have which gives them out-door exercise. I think there are at least twenty-five different sets of "Croquet" in Bedford. Walking to-day in the suburbs, I saw children in great numbers, playing the game, the mallets were rude, made from ribbon sticks, the arches still more rude, but the players enjoyed the game none the less for that. Happy game! happy children! At the Union School House we saw young ladies attended by young men, enjoying the game, their set being a neat one, but the balls showing much use. Then, on the common, another party with their smiling faces are croqueting and roqueting.

"Very, very famous is the game they play
In the pleasant sunshine, whiling hours away,
See the balls are rolling swiftly o'er the grass,
Green and blue and scarlet, through the hoops they pass."

Hoping that the ladies may have pleasant weather in which to enjoy the game, your correspondent would urge the young men to resume again the game of Base Ball. Dot.

Gettys' New Photograph Gallery.—We had the pleasure, the other day, of being shown through Gettys' new Photograph Gallery, three doors West of Dr. Harry's Drug Store, on Pitt street. We do not hesitate to pronounce Mr. Gettys' rooms to be superior to any we have seen outside the cities. His apparati are all new and of the best sort. His pictures are tasteful and correct and we recommend him, as an artist, to all who would have their "counterfeit presentment" accurately made and in good style. Persons attending Court will do well to give him a call.

The Garden.—Now and then a pleasant sunny day in late Autumn breaks in upon us, as if to admonish us not to leave many such go by without performing the numerous outdoor fall labors. They cannot be better employed than by clearing the yard and garden of whatever rubbish may have accumulated in the summer months. There are tomato vines, stumps of cabbage, some late weeds and other useless plants, all of which should be cast out, root and branch. It will not be regretted when Spring opens to find your garden clean and inviting—ready for spade and rake.

Accidental Shooting.—On Saturday of last week, while on a gunning excursion in Blacklog Valley, a son of Mr John Shope, a lad of about twenty, was shot by the accidental discharging of a gun in the hands of a son of Edward Zurner.

Zurner, while capping his gun resting across his arm, let slip the hammer, discharged the load the whole of which entered the arm and side of young Shope, who was standing closely in range of the muzzle and was seriously, though, it is thought, not mortally wounded. Four or five shot entered his body, and it is supposed entered his lungs. This is another result of the careless handling of firearms, and should serve as a warning.—*Aughwick Herald.*

Preserving Apples.—As this is the season for packing apples, whatever is new and practicable relating thereto will be of interest, not only to producers, but to our town readers, who contemplate providing a quantity of this fruit for winter and spring use. Here is what a gentleman contributes to an agricultural journal:

"A layer of dry saw dust was sprinkled at the bottom of the packing box, and then a layer of apples placed in so that they did not touch each other. Upon these was placed a layer of sawdust, and so on until the box was filled. The boxes, after being packed in this way, were placed on the wall in the cellar, up from the ground, where they kept perfectly sound, retaining their freshness and flavor, brought out and exhibited at the fair."

Deer Killed.—Our young friends, W. C. Schaeffer and John Lee, of this place, made a hunting excursion last week, through Southampton tp., and succeeded, by the help of some of the hunters of that region, in bringing home a fine deer, also a number of wild turkeys, pheasants, partridges, &c. Pretty well done for our young hunters.

Salt and Ashes for Horses.—Those keeping horses should, twice a week, throw in a handful to each, of salt and ashes. Mix them by putting in three parts of salt to one of ashes. Horses relish this, and it will keep their hair soft and fine. It will prevent bots, colic, &c. A little ground sulphur mixed with salt and ashes and given once in two or three weeks, is also beneficial. All domestic animals will be thus benefited.

Visitors.—We had the pleasure of a call, the other day, from Senator C. M. Duncan and John R. Orr, Esq., of Chambersburg, and also from Hon. P. Hamill, one of the Delegates elect from Allegheny co., to the Maryland Legislature. They are all agreeable gentlemen and excellent Democrats. Success attend them.

Home-Made Vinegar.—Every family may make its own vinegar. The Maine *Farmer* publishes the recipe for making it, furnished by a lady. She took the parings and cores of apples, poured on boiling water, with a little molasses and yeast, put all in a large stone jar and kept it where it was moderately warm. In three weeks it was good, sharp vinegar.

Meteoric.—The meteoric shower promised us for last (Tuesday) night, did not come off. There was great watching, on the part of the good people of our town, but they "couldn't see it."

The Regulation Suit.—If you want to enlist in the army of well dressed gentlemen, you can get your regulation suit, by calling at the Regulator, Anderson's Row, Irvine and Berkstresser, Proprietors. A large lot of Glassware just received and for sale cheap.

Dental.—See the advertisement of Dr. W. Van Ormer, in this issue. The Doctor is said to be a good dentist. He will be found at his office on Juliana street, nearly opposite the law office of Hon. S. L. Russell.

Watches, Jewelry and Silver-ware of a superior quality, suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents—advertisement in this issue—by Henry Harper, 520 Arch St., Philad'a. Reader, give him a call!

Preparing for Cold Weather.—This is the month of the year when clerks of courts and other officers are kept most busy in granting marriage licenses.

Look Out for Them.—Counterfeit greenbacks of the denomination of two dollars are in circulation. They are poorly executed, and experienced eyes can easily detect them.

We would be thankful to our friends throughout the county for such local news as will be of interest to our readers. Send us the facts, and we will put them in proper shape for publication.

With utter contempt for the ruling high prices of calico and cradles, two editors of the Tuscarawas (Ohio) *Advocate* committed matrimony on the same day last week.

Zozodont.—This is a preparation, fragrant and healthy, for cleansing, beautifying and preserving the teeth. Sold at Lewis' Drug Store.

It is thought that the corn crop of Pennsylvania for this year, will reach to about 30,000,000 bushels—being an average yield of 33 bushels for each acre planted.

Advertise.—The Holidays are coming! Business men should remember this fact, for now is the time to advertise largely.

The largest Buckwheat crop ever raised in Pennsylvania, has been harvested this autumn. This is the opinion of knowing agriculturalists.

The demand for laboring men in all parts of the State, is said to have never been so great as it is at the present time.

There are no less than eighteen different shaped bonnets worn! Who will be able to keep up with the fashions now?

Smart—To see an urchin two feet high puffing away at a cigar, or leisurely chewing his tobacco.

A counterfeit of the new five cent coin is now in circulation. It can be detected by the softness of the metal.

We have never known an instance of the failure of any one who advertised freely in order to extend his trade.

Our farmers are having a jolly good and long time in husking and housing their corn crop.

What fruit does a newly married couple most resemble? A green pear.

It is estimated that the grain crop of 1866 is worth $1,500,000,000.

The Southwest.—An old planter in Vicksburg writes that the present winter is destined to witness the most severe distress throughout all the Southern country.

In that region the crops have failed to such an extent that it has taken all the product of the cotton crop to pay the rent, leaving the merchant who furnished the supplies to the planter, and the planter himself, without a cent.

A planter on the Yazoo who put three hundred acres in cotton had only a dozen bales as the result in crop, and this, with his mules, was seized for debt.

Another planter, also on the Yazoo, had 300 acres planted, and his yield was twenty bales. The very best crop on the Yazoo will not produce this season, more than one-third of a bale to the acre, while the crop of the entire State is put down at only 100,000 bales, against 1,069,000 in 1859.

Despite these drawbacks, however, most of the lessees of plantations from the North had concluded to remain for another year, believing that the failures just witnessed have been caused by circumstances beyond human control, and that next year there will be a better chance of success.

—"Oak Hill," says the Warrenton Va., *Index*, formerly the property of Chief Justice Marshall, has been finally sold under a decree of the Circuit Court, to Mr. Knight, of Maryland. It contains 542 acres, and brought $54.55 per acre—$39,403.50.

—The Democracy have gained 52,178 votes in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Iowa, since 1864.

—Great Britain owns 4,785,836 cattle, 22,048,281 sheep, and 2,477,619 pigs.

A Providence man has sold a paper collar and bosom patent for $300,000.

From Mexico.

New York, November 6.—The *Herald's* city of Mexico correspondence says: Maximilian appointed Marshal Bazaine temporary Regent, and took his departure for Vera Cruz, on the 21st, going around about way, to avoid meeting General Castelnau, who was at the same time en route from Vera Cruz to Mexico. The Ministry upon hearing of the appointment of Bazaine immediately resigned,

Castelnau arrived at the Capital on the 23d, and took on himself the administration of the government.

An Austrian frigate at Vera Cruz was awaiting Maximilian's arrival to depart for Europe.

General Castelnau, it is understood, brought orders to Maximilian to turn his empire over to Bazaine.

A dispatch from Washington says: It is not probable that General Sherman's letter will be made public, but a gentleman who has seen it, says it is a brief but cordial indorsement of the President. It was written on the last day of last February, and is a voluntary act on the part of the General. In opening it he informs the President that he does not feel like leaving Washington without informing him of his indorsement of the course of the Executive on the great question of restoration, and he then proceeds to denounce Thad. Stevens and Charles Sumner by name as fanatics and destructives. General Sherman has left for the West.

End of National Banks.—The Comptroller of the Currency announces that bonds have been received for deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to an amount sufficient to secure the entire three hundred millions of National circulation authorized by law, and no more can be received after this date. The limit has been reached, and hereafter it will be useless to forward bonds or to apply for an increase of capital, or for the organization of new banks, or to do anything with the expectation of getting circulating notes.

Review of the Markets.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.

FLOUR.—There is very little demand and prices have declined 50c@$1 per bbl.

Northwest superfine,	$7.50@8.50
Northwest extra,	8.50@10.00
Northwest extra family,	12.00@13.00
Penna. and West'n superfine,	8.00@8.75
Penna. and West'n extra,	9.00@11.00

GRAIN.—There is little demand for Wheat, and we reduce our quotations 5@10c per bus. We quote—

Pennsylvania red, per bus.,	$3.00@3.20
Southern "	3.20@3.28
Rye is very quiet.	
Corn, for yellow,	$1.27@1.27
Oats,	63@64c

POVISIONS.—Prices are unsettled.

Mess Pork, per bbl.,	$30.00@31.00
Bacon Hams, per lb.,	19@21c
Salt Shoulders, "	14½@15c
Prime Lard, "	15c

SEEDS.—We quote

Cloverseed, per bus., at	$8.00@9.00
Timothy, "	3.50@3.62
Flaxseed, "	3.25@3.30

MARRIED.

CRISSMAN—SMITH—At the Lutheran Parsonage, Schellsburg, on the 6th inst., by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. Nathan Crissman and Miss Elmira Smith, both of this county.

FINK—FLUCK—On the 1st inst., by Rev. A.R. Kremer, Mr. Valentine Fink to Miss Susan Fluck, both of Yellow Creek, this county.

SNOWDEN—GARRETSON—On the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. R. Miller, Adam D. Snowden of Cumberland Valley and Miss Lizzie Garretson of Bedford.

DIED.

KEYSER—In Buena Vista, on the 2d instant, Henry Keyser, aged about 73 years.

REIGHARD—On the 30th ult., Wm. Reigherd, at the Half-Way House, this county, aged 27 years and 15 days.

FLUCK—On the 7th inst., William, son of Abraham and Eliza J. Fluck, of Yellow Creek, Bedford county, aged 6 years and 2 days.

FRANK—On the 6th inst., at the residence of her daughter, near Lancaster, Pa., Mrs. Julia A. Frank, of Bedford, in the 79th year of her age. Her remains were brought to the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Jacob Reed, of this place, where the religious services of the occasion were held; thence they were carried to the Cemetery at Schellsburg, followed by many weeping friends, where, just as the sun was going down beneath the western sky, they were slowly and solemnly let down to slumber in a peaceful bed of rest. How happy and tranquil is the end of the good. The meekness and sincere piety of this good Mother in Israel, had won for her the highest esteem of the large circle of her acquaintances. And though the loss they sustain in her death cannot be repaired, yet in her good example, pious life and many acts of love and charity, and also in the recollection of her many virtues, they have a never-failing source of comfort. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

New Advertisements.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY!

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

by the use of Nitrous Oxide, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEETH INSERTED

upon a new style of base, which is a combination of Gold and Vulcanite; also, upon Vulcanite, Gold, Platina and Silver.

TEMPORARY SETS inserted if called for.

Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices to correspond with the times.

☞ I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburg the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3rd Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office, 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

nov.16,'66. WM. W. VAN ORMER, Dentist.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 Arch Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Has a large Stock of fine

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silver-Ware and

Silver Plated Ware,

Suitable for Holiday and Bridal PRESENTS.

nov.16.-m2.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

The undersigned has fitted up a new Photograph Gallery, 3 doors West of Dr. Harry's Drug Store, where is prepared to MAKE PICTURES of any size and style desired, from the small breast-pin size up to life size.

He also keeps a large assortment of *FANCY CASES, POCKET ALBUMS, ALBUMS* for the centre-table, Gilt Frames, Rosewood Frames, Gilt Moulding and Rosewood Moulding for Frames, Cord and Tassels for hanging frames.

Will also *COPY PICTURES* from Ambrotypes, Photographs, Engravings, etc., and enlarge them to any size desired.

Having all the late improvements in the art and being engaged in the business longer than any other man in the county he can assure his customers that he will make better work than can be had at any other establishment.

He was the first man to introduce the

AMBROTYE;
" " " *MELAINOTYPE*;
" " " *FERROTYPE*;
" " " *PHOTOGRAPH*;

and is the only one who can make the beautiful *ALBATYPE* or *PORCELAIN PICTURES* of recent discovery.

☞ Terms 25 per cent. cheaper than any other place in the county. T. R. GETTYS.

nov.9.-m3.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Zeller, late of Juniata township, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN ZELLER, Adm'r.

oct25w6

TINWARE OF ALL KINDS AT B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

Legal Notices.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—*To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:* Know ye, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and James Burns and William G. Eicholtz, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 3d Monday of November, (being the 19th day,)* 1866, *at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day*, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand and seal the 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1866.

JOHN ALDSTADT,

Sheriff's Office, } Sheriff.
Bedford, Oct. 26, 1866. } w4

LIST OF GRAND JURORS—Drawn for November Term, 3d Monday, 19th day, A.D. 1866.—James C. Devore, Foreman; Jno. F. Lowry, Samuel Bollinger, Joseph H. Diehl, William Keyser, Michael Ott, George Steel, B. F. Williams, A. C. James, J. S. Messersmith, John Dasher, Daniel Miller, Daniel Cypher, Joseph F. Beegle, Jacob Feichtner, Robert Steckman, Thos. Hughes, Amos Robinett, Adam Oster, William Kinsey, Bartley Hughes, Jeremiah Gordon, John T. Shirley, Geo. S. Potter.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 4th day of September, A.D. 1866.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS, drawn for same term.

Daniel Stoler, Jacob Beckley, William Adams, Edward Fockler, David Walter, William Gorsuch, Saml. M. Boor, Philip Cuppett, William S Fluck, Israel M. Bennett, Reuben Colvin, David Lybarger, Elias Nycum, Thomas M. Lynch, John Grove, Simon Gump, Alex. Davis, D. Eichelberger, Asa Williams, Nathan Robinson, Joseph Dull, Jesse Wright, J. R. O'Neal, Samuel Shaffer, H. J. Brunner, J. W. Knipple, H. B. Meyers, B. B Steckman, F. G. Price, John Reilly, Jr., Joseph Replogle, Jacob Koons, Capt. John Stuckey, Eph. Foster, Isaac Kensinger, Jacob Brenneman, Thos. E. Miller.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 4th day of September, A.D. 1866.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Com'rs.

Attest:
Jno. G Fisher, Clerk. oc26w4

LIST OF CAUSES, put down for trial at November Term, 1866, (19th day.)

Samuel Strayer vs Chas. Maddan.
F. D. Beegle vs Daniel Wentz, et al.
Wm. Todd vs David Wolff.
Bloody Run School District vs W. Providence School District.
John W. Beeler's adm'r vs Dr. B. F. Harry.
H. W. Garretson vs J. W. Beeler, garnishee, &c.
Homer Neice vs William Woy.
Gideon Hitechew vs Adam W. Miller.
Jas. Madara, et al, vs Abm. Eversole.
H. W. Garretson vs Geo. Widel.
Hobson Horton vs Geo. W. Figard.
Ann Hinsling vs Israel Oppenheimer.
David Heidler vs Hunt. & Broad Top R.R.
Jacob Stockenius vs Sophia Lutzgazelle.
Certified, October 22, 1866.

oct 26w4 O. E. SHANNON, Proth.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested, are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 20th day of November next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

Account of James Cessna, adm'r of William J. Braut, of Cumberland Valley township, in the county of Bedford, deceased.

The account of John Armstrong and Daniel R. Snyder, adm'rs of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits, which were of Samuel Armstrong, late of the township of Snake Springs, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, dec'd.

The account of James Cessna, on the estate of George Miller, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, deceased, of which he is administrator.

The administration account of George Smouse, administrator of the estate of Elias Diehl, late of Snake Spring township, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of James Cessna, executor of the last will, &c., of Henry Miller, Jr., late of Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, dec'd.

The final administration account of David Lingenfelter, adm'r of the estate of Abraham Lingenfelter, dec'd.

The account of Thomas McCoy, executor of the last will and testament of James McGrail, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

Account of F. A. Rice, executor of the last will, &c., of Frederick Rice, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd.

The account of John Major, administrator of Alexander Warsing, late of Broadtop township, dec'd.

The account of Leven Weimer, administrator of the estate of John Weimer, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of H. Nicodemus, administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Brown, late of Bedford borough, dec'd.

The account of C. W. Ashom, adm'r of John Longstreth, late of Hopewell township, Bedford county, deceased.

The account of Bernard O'Neal, Administrator of the estate of John Hamilton, late of Southampton township, deceased.

oc 26w4 O. E. SHANNON, Reg'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and two plus vend. exponas, to me directed, there will be sold at the court house, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, A.D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A.M., the following real estate, viz:

One Tract of Land, containing 256 acres, more or less; about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half Log House, log stable and Saw Mill thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon; adjoining the lands of Joseph Mills, John Mills' heirs and others, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob C. Boor.

—ALSO—

One Lot of Ground, in the town of Woodberry, Bedford county, fronting about 66 feet on Dry Hill street, extending back to an alley, with a Log Dwelling House and kitchen attached, and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lot of Nicholas Hyssong on the east, and Samuel J. Castner on the west, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Strock.

—ALSO—

One Tract of Land, in Colerain township, Bedford county, containing 230 acres, more or less; adjoining lands late of Peter M. Cessna's heirs, now Ellen Cessna, lands of Geo. James' heirs, William Rose, Jno. Cessna, Isaac and George Shafer, with about thirty acres cleared and under fence, with a double Log House, log barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, and taken in execution as the property of William Kelly and Benjamin Kelly.

—ALSO,—

One Lot or part of Lot of Ground, in Bedford borough, being No. 149 in the general plan of the borough, now occupied by defendant with a large two-story Brick House, and other buildings thereon erected; said lot being 25 feet, more or less, in front on Pitt street, and extending back 240 feet to a 20-feet alley, adjoining Job Mann on the west, and Hiram Leniz and wife on the east, and taken in execution as the property of Sophia D. Gibson.

—ALSO,—

One Tract of Land in Bedford township, containing 140 acres; about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two-story Log House, with frame buildings attached, a frame bank barn and other out-buildings thereon; also, two apple orchards thereon; adjoining lands of William Smith, Jacob Shatzer, John Weizel, and others.

—ALSO,—

One Tract of Land, containing 240 acres and allowances; about 150 acres cleared and under fence, with a story-and-a-half Frame House, log barn, and other buildings thereon erected, with two good apple orchards thereon; adjoining lands of Jesse Griffith, Jos. Tomlinson, Michael Zimmers, Chas. Smith and others, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Charles Smith.

—ALSO,—

All the interest of said defendant in the following described Tracts of Land, situate, lying, and being in Broad Top township, Bedford county, viz:

No. 1—containing 145 acres and 92 perches, net measure; about 10 acres cleared and under fence, and warranted in the name of Christopher Long, with a Log House and log stable thereon erected.

No. 2—containing 238 acres and 122 perches, net measure; about 10 acres cleared and under fence, and warranted in the name of John Zook, with a Log House and log stable thereon erected.

No. 3—containing 178 acres and 22 perches, net measure; about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with an apple orchard thereon, Log House, log stable and other out-buildings thereon erected; in the name of Wm. Lane.

No. 4—containing 404 acres and 51 perches, net measure; about 10 acres cleared and under fence, with a Log House and log stable, and warranted to Wm. Foster.

No. 5—containing 180 acres and 7 perches, net measure, and warranted in the name of John McClain.

No. 6—containing 363 acres and 35 perches, net measure, and warranted in the name of Daniel Kerr.

No. 7—containing 11 acres and 122 perches, net measure, and warranted in the name of Thomas M. Long.

Taken in execution as the property of William H. Irwin. JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 23, 1866. w4

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

* * * * * *

* * * * * *

NEW GOODS! FALL & WINTER!

The undersig ned have now opened a large and g eneral assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buye rs, confident they can offer

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

In every department.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. ☜

You can be SUITED at the LOWEST PRICES.

TERMS:

☞ CASH or PRODUCE. When credit is ☜

☞ given, in ALL cases after SIX ☜

☞ MONTHS, interest will be ☜

☞ charged in the ☜

☞ account. ☜

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

* * * * * *

* * * * * *

oct26

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

A large and complete stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

just received and opened at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S, No. 1 Anderson's Row—bought just at the right time.

The following comprise a few of our goods:

DRY GOODS:

Calicoes, Delaines, Coburg Cloths, French Merinoes, Alpacas, Flannels, Ginghams, all wool Delaines, all colors, large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

A large assortment of Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, all prices, and sizes to suit everybody.

CLOTHING:

A very large stock of Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests, all sizes, and prices to suit the times.

HATS AND CAPS:

A complete assortment of all kinds, sizes and prices.

GROCERIES, SPICES, &c.:

Coffee, Sugar, Lovering and other Syrups, Molasses, Tea, Rice, Tobacco, Spices, &c.

LEATHER:

A prime article Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Kip and Upper Leather and Linings.

COTTON CHAINS,

Single and Double, all numbers, cheap.

CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE,

Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

Call and see our stock of Goods and be convinced that No. 1 Anderson's Row, is the place to get bargains. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

sep.28,'66.

SELLING OFF AT COST!!

P. A. REED,

Intending to relinquish the Mercantile business, in Bedford,

IS CLOSING OUT HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, &c.,

AT COST!

A rare chance to buy goods, of all kinds, cheap.

Call and see.

jun1,'66.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS!

REMEMBER THE

NEW CHEAP STORE,

At St. Clairsville, Pa.

GOODS OF ALL KINDS SOLD AT SMALL PROFITS.

OPPENHEIMER

Has just received from the East, and offers for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES,

a large and varied assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

of every description and of the best quality;

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

a large assortment, to suit all classes;

NOTIONS,

in endless variety;

MUSLINS,

all kinds, very cheap;

CALICOES,

from the best manufactures.

Our stock of

DRY GOODS

is unsurpassed, and we ask all to give us a call, if they desire to get BARGAINS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of every description, for sale at the LOWEST PRICES. We also make CLOTHING of all kinds TO ORDER, at short notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. We also keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of PIECE GOODS:—

CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
CLOTHS,
&c., &c.

and Men's and Boy's Furnishing Goods of all kinds.

We also have a fine assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
WILLOW-WARE,
&c., &c., &c.,

together with everything usually found in a well assorted store, all of which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES.

☞ Remember

OPPENHEIMER'S

New Cheap Store, St. Clairsville, Pa.

jul.27.—6m.

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES AT B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S

Real Estate Sales.

FARM FOR SALE.—200 acres, one-half under cultivation, well improved. Fruit and Timber abundant. Situate in Napier township. For particulars, price, &c., apply to JHON P. REED, Ag't.

A. B. Sands, Pr'r. [aug.27-3m.] Bedford, Pa.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE—7 miles from Bedford, containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, 125 acres under cultivation, half creek bottom; well watered; excellent Brick House and Frame Barn; plenty of good timber; convenient to schools, churches and mills. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

MEYERS & DICKERSON.

oct26tf Bedford, Pa.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—200 acres, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, on the Juniata river and Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road. Well improved fine meadows, fruit and timber—a very desirable property, at the head of market—the property of Capt. Joseph S. Reed. Will be sold cheap—For price, &c., apply to JOHN P. REED,

aug.24-tf. Att'y, at Bedford.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell, at public sale, on the premises, in Hopewell township, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, A.D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A.M., all that certain Farm or Tract of Land known as the "Mansion Place" of said deceased, adjoining lands of Barndollar's heirs, J. W. Tate, John Taylor, and others, containing 150 ACRES, more or less; about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a good two-story Dwelling House, Stable, and a good Saw Mill thereon erected. There is also an excellent spring and good stream of running water upon the premises, and the Bedford Railroad passes through one side of the tract. There is also plenty of IRON ORE, of an excellent quality, upon this pr perty

ALSO—ON THE SAME DAY,

there will be sold, on the premises, one other Tract of Unimproved Land, late the property of said deceased, in same township, adjoining lands of John Taylor, Joseph Armstrong's heirs and J. W. Tate, containing about 30 Acres, more or less. This land is covered with excellent timber, convenient to the saw mill on the first described tract, and there is a good Limestone Quarry upon the premises.

Terms made known on day of sale, by

SAMUEL BENDER,

Adm'r of William Brallier, dec'd.

oct26w4

VALUABLE FARM AND MILL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, his farm and mill property, situate in Union township, Bedford county, Pa., near the town of Marietta, containing about 200 ACRES, about 150 acres of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance is well timbered. There are TWO ORCHARDS of choice fruit trees on this property. The improvements are a GRIST MILL in good running order, SAW MILL, FOUR DWELLING HOUSES, a frame BANK BARN and other outbuildings.

Terms of sale will be made reasonable. Any person desiring to purchase can see the property by calling on the subscriber, on the premises.

aug.3.-3m. ADOLPHUS AKE.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the following valuable bodies of land:

THREE CHOICE TRACTS OF LAND, containing 160 acres each, situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Champaign county, State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and one mile from Rentual Station on said Railroad. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never-failing pond of water upon it The city of Urbana contains about 4,000 inhabitants. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in Illinois.

Also—*One-fourth of a tract of land*, situated in Broad Top township, Bedford county, containing about 45 acres, with all the coal veins of Broad Top running through it.

Also—*Three Lots in the town of Coalmont*, Huntingdon county.

Jan 26, '66-tf F. C. REAMER.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.—One lot of ground in the centre of Bloody Run, fronting on Main street about sixty-five feet, one of the very best business locations in Bloody Run. Also, ten acres of wood land, adjacent to Bloody Run, lying on the Bedford Rail Road, containing first rate iron ore and having thereon a never-failing spring of water.

For particulars inquire at the store of Mrs. S. E. Mann, Bloody Run, or of Dr. Hiskok, Bedford, Pa.

Dec 15, '65.

EXTENSIVE PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned will sell at private sale, several adjoining and contiguous tracts of land, lying on the headwaters of Dunning's Creek, in St. Clair township, Bedford county, containing 765 acres, now divided into four tracts, three tracts thereof containing respectively 157, 163, and 183 acres and the other, being the Saw Mill tract, containing 262 acres. These tracts will be sold as they are or subdivided to suit purchasers.

The saw mill tract contains a FIRST CLASS SAW MILL, with a never-failing head of water, and is in the midst of a TIMBER REGION unsurpassed for the qu

Hotels.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April 15, '64.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public.—The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.

may25,'66.–tf.

UNION HOTEL,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

May 9, '62.

WEAVER HOTEL, *St. Clairsville, Pa.*—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has leased the hotel lately kept by Mr. S. Crissman, St Clairsville, Pa., where he will accommodate all who may favor him with their custom.

jun8.–3m. HENRY WEAVER.

JACKSON HOTEL,
Railroad Street,
HUNTINGDON, Pa.

C. SNELL.
apr 13,'66. Proprietor.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents every where to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years.—Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements,* and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment.* Circulars *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ills. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

$90 A MONTH! Agents wanted for *six entirely new articles,* just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

MANHOOD; HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.—*Just published, a new edition of* DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity Impediments to Marriage, etc., also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits induced by self-Indulgence or Sexual extravagance.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

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Feb 16, '66—1y

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons owing accounts or notes to said firm will please call and settle immediately, as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection J. B. WILLIAMS,
S. D. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '66.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother, wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits, and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Bloody Run, March 15, '66

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GOOD PUMP,
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Aug. 1, '65—1y

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NEW FALL STYLES.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS, and WINDOW SHADES,
Corner FOURTH & MARKET STREETS,
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oct 5–3m* LINEN & OIL SHADES.

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Oct 20, 1865,

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$100 REWARD!

I will pay to any Doctor or member of the Medical Fraternity, the sum of $100 for any Compound that possesses more medicinal virtues and curative powers than Mishler's Herb Bitters.

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may11.—1y. Lancaster, Pa.

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SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

The ingredients used in compounding Mishler's Herb Bitters are not kept secret by the Proprietor. Send for a circular and you will learn the medical properties of all the articles used in its preparation; also in the manner in which they operate on the system, and much other valuable information. If you are afflicted with disease send for one of Mishler's Herb Bitters Circulars; read it carefully, profit by the hints it contains, and you will be placed on the sure road of recovery.

may11.—1y.

MISHLER'S BITTERS
WILL
CURE ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN!

Diseases of the skin are numerous and, with but one or two exceptions, may all be traced to impurity of the blood. In many persons this impurity is born in the system; while others acquire it through improper treatment of scores of diseases. Under this head may be classed—

1st. Scrofula.—This disease is hereditary and is transmitted from generation to generation It is caused by a transgression of the laws of nature, both moral and physical; in other words, it is caused by *vice.* Acting as a latent poison, it reduces the vitality of the blood, and weakens the depurating organs, so that they fail to discharge or cast out the impurities that are continually generating in the system. A person physically pure acquires gonorhœa, or some other secret disease; he undergoes a course of mercury, the disease is dried up, and the patient pronounced well. Vain delusion. The complaint is not cured, its channel is only diverted. Instead of making its appearance outwardly, it acts on the internal organs, and scrofula, which is bequeathed from father to son, is the result. Many persons who are perfectly free from all immorality and vice are afflicted with scrofula. They are suffering for the sins of their fathers and laboring under the curse inscribed inscribed in the Book of Books. "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

To cure this dreadful complaint it is necessary that the blood should be thoroughly purified, all the organs of the body brought into a healthy state of action, and the system braced up and strengthened by invigorating tonics. Look at the articles used in compounding Mishler's Bitters; see the array of purifying and invigorating medicaments, and say whether there is an article in the whole list of medicines that equals it. We here emphatically assert, without fear of contradiction, that

Mishler's Bitters will Cure all kinds of Scrofulous Diseases.

It purifies the blood, it strengthens the internal organs and aids them to perform their natural functions, it is a stimulant and a tonic and it will cure Scrofula.

2d, Running Sores and Ulcers.—Running sores and ulcers invariably indicate a scrofulous taint. They are caused by the efforts of nature to discharge the impurities of the blood. Many persons afflicted with running sores and ulcers succeeded in drying them up and think they are cured when the skin grows over the sore. They are, however, "but making bad worse," for the impurities that were discharged from the system through the medium of the sore now act internally and cause innumerable diseases and often death. The only true and sure cure for all running sores and ulcers is Mishler's Bitters, a continued and persevering use of which will most certainly effect a *permanent cure.*

3d. Salt Rheum.—Salt Rheum is a vague, indefinite, though, popular term given to almost all the non-febrile eruptions of the skin which afflict adults. It is generally an eruption of vesicles in small, distinct ulcers, accompanied with a smarting, tingling sensation, with a tendency to creep or spread over the adjoining surface. Mishler's bitters are a sure cure for this disease.

4th. Pimples and Blotches.—Pimples and Blotches on the skin are always a sure sign of impure blood. Although never dangerous, except in cases of carbuncles, they are very disagreeable.—Often we will see the most handsome features rendered hideous by great blotches and pimples, and instead of the pleasing look which should irradiate the human face we see nothing but disgusting corruption; for pimples and blotches are nothing but the corrupt accumulations of the system expelled through the medium of the skin. The use of Mishler's Bitters will force these corruptions to be discharged through the natural channels, and thus cures all kinds of pimples and blotches. Ladies who desire a fair complection, free from pimples should bear this fact in mind.

For sale by J. L. LEWIS, Druggist, Bedford, Pa.

may11.—1y.

LATEST FASHIONS DEMAND
J. W. BRADLEY'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRT.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be experienced particularly in crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress, an invaluable quality in crinoline, not found in any single spring Skirt.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort, and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

They will not bend or break like the single spring, but will preserve their perfect and graceful shape when three or four ordinary Skirts will have been thrown aside as useless. The Hoops are covered with double and twisted thread, and the bottom rods are not only double springs, but twice (or double) covered: preventing them from wearing out when dragging down stoops, stairs, &c.

The Duplex Elliptic is a great favorite with all ladies and is universally recommended by the Fashion Magazines as the STANDARD SKIRT of the Fashionable World!

To enjoy the following inestimable advantages in crinoline, viz. superior quality, perfect manufacture, stylish shape and finish, flexibility, durability, comfort and economy, inquire for

J. W. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC,
or Double Spring Skirt, and be sure you get the genuine article.

CAUTION —To guard against imposition, be particular to notice that Skirts offered as "DUPLEX" have the red ink stamp, viz: "J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Steel Springs," upon the waistband—☞none others are genuine. Also notice that every Hoop will admit a pin being passed through the centre, thus revealing the two (or double) springs braided together therein, which is the secret of their flexibility and strength, and a combination not to be found in any other Skirt.

For sale in all stores where first class Skirts are sold throughout the United States and elsewhere. Manufactured by the sole owners of the patent,

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FULL STOCK OF FALL DRY GOODS.
Fine stock of SHAWLS,
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Fine stock of WOOLLENS,
Fine stock of STAPLE GOODS,
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☞ New and desirable Goods daily received, and sold at small advance wholesale. oct 5–6t*

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED
ALL PERSONS
To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
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&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

Publications.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.—New Volume begins January, 1866.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a *selection* from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign Periodicals. In this respect it is *entirely unlike other monthlies,* and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:—

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Pop. Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
Saturday Review,	Fraser's Magazine,
Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
Westminster Review,	Chambers' Journal,
Dub. University Magazine,	Edinburg Review,
Art Journal,	London National Rev.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the FRENCH, GERMAN AND OTHER CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS, translated especially for the ECLECTIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

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Each number is embellished with one or more *Fine Steel Engravings*—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important events.

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The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late *Civil War,* and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

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New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1866 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

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LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,
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The only Democratic Magazine published in the United States.

PROSPECTUS OF VOL. IV.—1866.

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A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
DEVOTED TO
Literature, Science and Art, and the Political Principles of 1776 and 1787.

C. CHAUNCEY BURR, EDITOR.

JANUARY NUMBER READY DEC. 16.

CONTENTS:

STEEL PLATE PORTRAIT OF GEN. R. E. LEE,
THE SCIENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION,
PEN PICTURES OF PURITANISM,
DUCHOMMAR AND MORNA.—(Poetry,)
A NATIONAL "EVIL" THAT IS A NATIONAL BLESSING,
SOME FACTS ABOUT SOUTHERN AGGRESSIONS,
POPE AND COLERIDGE,
CHILDHOOD IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND,
THE EXCELLENCE OF IMPUDENCE,
HOW THE WORLD TREATS ITS THINKERS,
WHAT THE SHADOW SAID TO THE DREAMER,
THE CRIME OF WAR—(Poetry,)
EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S BOOK,
FAREWELL—(Poetry,)
SHOOTING AN ANGEL—(A Romance,)
ZULU LAND—with illustrations,
GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE,
NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS,
EDITOR'S TABLE.

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All persons whose subscriptions expire with the December number, and who intend to renew for the next year, are particularly requested to do so at once, in order that their names may not be removed from the lists. This will insure promptness in the reception of the January number. In remitting please state the fact that the subscription is a renewal.

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Much of the best literature of the day is found in the English and Continental magazines and periodicals; and it is the design of the Publishers of this new journal to reproduce the choicest selections from these for American readers, in a form at once attractive and inexpensive. The publishers believe that such a journal, conducted upon the plan which they propose, will be not only entertaining and instructive in itself, but interesting and valuable as a reflex of foreign periodical literature of the better class.

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Miscellaneous.

1866! PROSPECTUS 1866!
OF
"THE AGE,"
The only Democratic Daily Journal in Philadelphia.—Great Improvements and Great Inducements.—Union, Restoration, and Constitutional Liberty.

The publishers of THE AGE respectfully call attention to the Daily and Weekly issues of their popular journal.

The Daily Age contains the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with articles on Government, Politics, Trade, Finance, and all the current questions of the day; Local Intelligence, Market Reports, Prices Current, Stock Quotations, Marine and Commercial intelligence, Reports of Public Gatherings, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Legal Reports, Book Notices, Theatrical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Art and Music, Agricultural Matters; and discussions of whatever subjects are of general interest and importance.—Besides special telegrams, it has all the dispatches of the Associated Press from every part of the United States, and the news from all parts of Europe, brought by the steamers, is instantly telegraphed from the point the steamers first touch

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The Weekly Age will be a complete compendium of the news of the week, and besides the leading editorials from the Daily, will contain a large amount of interesting matter prepared expressly for the weekly issue. It will be in all respects a first class family journal, particularly adapted to the Politician, the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Family Circle and the General Reader, having, in fact, every characteristic of a live newspaper. At an early day will be begun an intensely interesting serial, by one of the most popular and fascinating authors, and it is also the intention to publish, from week to week, in the course of the year, three or four of the best and latest novels.

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1866. MAKE UP YOUR CLUBS.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

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True to its principles as THE NEWS has been through the reign of terror, it challenges public confidence in its honesty and independence for the future.

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The circumstances of the moment make the dissemination of the principles of THE NEWS a duty of individual patriotism. Every man who concurs in its doctrines must if he entertain a true sense of freedom, do so in no spirit of indifference, but rather with the earnestness of a high trust. Justified, nay bound in his love of liberty to do so, the proprietor places the canvass he makes here of the public generally in the hands of those men who give him the approval of their consciences as his individual agents. Every reader of the THE NEWS cannot avoid the conviction of duty which is here pointed out as the ground of the request, that he urges his claims for a wider support upon all of his friends and neighbors who give their earnest sympathies to the cause of "strict construction," intersectional conciliation, and all the rights of the citizen under the system set up by our fathers of liberty regulated by law. The proprietor of THE NEWS calls, therefore, upon true and good conservatives throughout the country to discharge, to their convictions of political right at this great crisi in the country's fortunes, the duty of giving to the influence of his paper, daily, semi-weekly, or weekly, the wider power for good which it seeks here through the service of its individual supporters.

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March 2, '66

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☞ Pianos and Organs warranted for *five years.* Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of instruments sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

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in Brown's new Hardware Buliding.
Dr. C. N. Hickok, Agent, Bedford, P.
Dec. 1, '65–1y

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Manufacturer of
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
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BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.,

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☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH for the reason that for every article *we* use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities.

Job Printing.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

POWER PRESS

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

BEDFORD, PA.

MEYERS & MENGEL

PROPRIETORS.

Having recently made additional improvements to our office, we are prepared to execute all orders for

PLAIN AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING,

With dispatch and in the most

SUPERIOR STYLE.

CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CHECKS,
CERTIFICATES,
BLANKS,
DEEDS,
REGISTERS,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS,
HEADINGS,
ENVELOPES,
SHOWBILLS,
HANDBILLS,
INVITATIONS,
LABELS, &c. &c.

Our facilities for printing

POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, &c.,

FOR

CONCERTS AND EXHIBITIONS,

ARE UNSURPASSED.

"PUBLIC SALE" BILLS

Printed at short notice.

We can insure complete satisfaction as to time and price.

All work Executed Promptly.

Medical.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

The only known remedy for

DIABETES,

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Helmbold's Buchu will relieve you.

PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS

PLEASE NOTICE.

I make no secret of ingredients. Helmbold's Extract Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, prepared in *vacuo* and according to rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

These ingredients are known as the most valuable Diuretics afforded.

A DIURETIC
Is that which acts upon the kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
ACTS GENTLY,
Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FOR THE SATISFACTION OF ALL,

See Medical Properties contained in Dispensatory of the U. S., of which the following is a correct copy:

"BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostrate, and Retention or the Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION,

See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See Remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia.

See any and all Standard Work on Medicine.

FROM THE
LARGEST
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
IN THE WORLD.

I am acquainted with H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN,
(Firm of Powers & Weightman,)
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

[*From the Philad'a Evening Bulletin, Mar.*, 10.]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success, in New York, of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 230 feet deep, and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his Office and Laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

The proprietor has been induced to make this statement from the fact that his remedies, although advertised, are

GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

And, knowing that the intelligent refrain from using any thing pertaining to Quackery, or the Patent Medicine order—most of which are prepared by self-styled Doctors, who are too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations.

THESE PARTIES RESORT

to various means of effecting sales, such as copying parts of advertisements of popular remedies, and finishing with certificates.

The Science of Mddicine stands SIMPLE, PURE, and MAJESTIC,—having Fact for its Basis, Induction for its Pillar, Truth alone for its Capital.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Health is most important; and the afflicted should not use an advertised remedy, unless its contents or ingredients are known to others besides the manufacturer, or until they are satisfied of the qualifications of the party so offering.

HELMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
AND IMPROVED ROSE WATER.
Established upwards of 16 years.

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse
594 *Broadway, New York;*

And HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 *South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Oct. 20,'65.–1y.

Medical.

SHRINERS BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

This is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkabl has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon its doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now be ore the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is Purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, cal